An Independent Weekly For Canadians of Japanese Origin

THE NEW CANADIAN

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70 Percent in Tashme Wish to Remain in Canada

Few Months' Delay Foreseen in Repatriation Move; Question Under Discussion by Cabinet

OTTAWA—Persons of Japanese origin in Canada who signed agreements to go to Japan will be repatriated at the convenience of the Canadian and Allied governments, it was announced by the Labor Department officials last week. Because of pressing shipping needs for some time to come, it was intimated that the deportation may be held up for some months, but the Japanese will not be permitted to go back on their agreements to return to Japan.

Of the 23,000 persons of Japanese origin in Canada, approximately 10,000 have signed requests to go to Japan including many Canadian-born and naturalized citizens. (Some reports place the figure at between 8,000 and 9,000.)

NO SHIPS AVAILABLE

"They'll be sent back to Japan when it suits us to send them," the Labor Department officials said. "At present available shipping space is being used to bring Canada's armed forces back from Europe and to send food back overseas.

"The question is now before the cabinet and has been under discussion for some time."

M.P.'S ASK REPATRIATION

Strong pressure is being brought to bear on the government to deport all or a large section of Canada's Japanese. J. L. Gibson, Independent member for Comox-Alberni, brought the Japanese question before the House of Commons, Sept. 18, in the Throne Speech debate.

"I believe the people of Comox-Alberni are definitely determined that the Japanese shall never return to British Columbia again," he said.

A similar stand has been taken by E. D. Fulton, Progressive Conservative member for Kamloops, B.C., and Tom Reid, Liberal member for New Westminster, both of whom have drawn the government's attention to the brutal treatment of Canadian prisoners-of-war in Japanese hands by a Canadian-born Japanese.

It is reported that Tom Reid has a Japanese Repatriation League's petition urging deportation of all Japanese, which he will present to the House of Commons.

CHIEF ISSUES

The chief point under discussion by the cabinet is to determine what section of the Japanese population in Canada is to be deported. If it is decided to deport all of the 10,000 persons who requested earlier in the year, it will mean compulsory deportation of those who have since applied to have their requests for repatriation cancelled. It was reported previously that some members of the cabinet favored deportation of all Japanese.

The cabinet must also decide what factors are to be considered in determining the loyalty of alien and Canadian-born Japanese. If protests against arbitrary treatments received during and after evacuation, or refusal to move out of British Columbia are to be considered proofs of disloyalty, a considerable section of them may be faced with deportation. On the other hand, if only more actual proofs are to be considered, very few can be classed as disloyal.

China To Deport All Japanese Civilians

SHANGHAI—All Japanese civilians in China — every Japanese man, woman and child in the entire country — will be deported to Japan, Gen. Ho Ying-Chin, Commander of Chinese Field Forces told correspondents at a press conference.

The Japanese civilians would be segregated, the general said, until the shift could be made.—(Associated Press.)

Tashme Worried Over Repatriation

TASHME, B.C.—Repatriation is the major question in the minds of Tashme people today.

Meetings are being held by the executives of the Japanese Committee, Tashme Youth Organization, Parents - Teachers Association, etc.

"One thing is evident. Tashme people are worried about the future."

Some Non-Repats Remain in Rosebery

NEW DENVER, B.C. — Movement of non-repatriates from Rosebery to New Denver is at a standstill due to lack of sufficient accommodations here.

There are still a number of non-repatriate families in Rosebery which has been designated a repatriate camp.

Nisei Infantry Gets Loudest Cheers

HONOLULU, T.H.—The loudest cheers in Hawaii's three-day celebration of victory over Japan were for "remnants" of the original 100th Infantry Battalion of Japanese Americans from Hawaii who made military history in Italy, the Associated Press reported on Sept. 3.

Men of the 100th Battalion, many of them wounded, wearing the "Red Bull" shoulder patch of the 34th Division, were in the line of march as more than 30,000 persons, representing every race, color and creed in the mid-Pacific melting pot, paraded to celebrate the ending of the war which began with the attack on Pearl Harbor nearly four years ago.

Among the marchers were thousands of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Requests Minority Bill of Rights

OTTAWA—A request for a minority bill of rights came from a new member, Alistair Stewart (C.C.F.-Winnipeg North Centre), who claimed there was need for such a bill because of racial discriminations in Canada, said a Canadian Press report.

He said there was discrimination against the Jews, colored people, the Poles, Ukrainians and other racial groups. This discrimination not only existed in immigration laws, but also was to be found in educational institutions, and he mentioned McGill University at Montreal and Toronto University.

Claim Indirect Pressure, Lack Of Definite Assurances Reasons For Signing Repatriation Forms

Dr. J. H. Arnup, United Church Moderator, Urges those Wishing to Remain to Apply Immediately for Cancellation of Requests

By Staff Correspondent

TASHME, B.C.—Approximately 70 percent of the people in Tashme who signed for repatriation to Japan wish to have their requests cancelled and remain in Canada, a spokesman for the Japanese declared at a round table meeting between representatives of the Japanese Committee and church representatives on September 17.

Present at the special meeting were Dr. J. H. Arnup, Moderator of the United Church; Rev. W. R. McWilliams, Rev. W. H. Gale, Miss MacLachlan, Miss Greenbank, Miss Bailey, Miss Walker, Miss Hawkins, Miss McBride, Mr. J. Milliams, Mrs. Tench, representatives from Japanese Committee and the Tashme Youth Organization.

Dr. Arnup stressed the fact that those wishing to remain in Canada should make individual applications to have their requests for repatriation cancelled. This should be done immediately, he said.

The representatives of the Japanese declared that although no influence was exerted by the B.C. M.P. to make them sign the repatriation forms, pressure was applied indirectly in the nature of alternative conditions to signing offered by the Placement Officers. Many Japanese gave excuses to remain in B.C. but these were not accepted, and those refusing to go East were threatened to be cut off the Commission payroll. On the other hand every encouragement was given them to sign the forms.

A Japanese Committee member read a brief in which it was stated that the people were made to understand there would be no work for them in B.C. unless they signed the forms.

TRIED TO GET INFORMATION

It was revealed that the Japanese Committee tried to get all possible information about conditions applying to people who wished to remain in Canada. Mr. T. B. Pickersgill, Japanese Placement Commissioner, was interviewed but he was unable to answer many of the questions put to him. Attempt was made to get further information from the Labor Minister, but without success. There was no assurance that they would be allowed to resettle permanently if they moved east. (Some provinces had agreements with the federal government by which the Japanese could be moved out after the end of hostilities.) Families with small children felt it would be too risky to move. Some were too old. Many Niseis felt it their duty to remain with their aging parents who were worried about the future. The committee representative said about 75 percent of Canadian-borns in Tashme signed because their parents did or in consideration of their wishes. There was a certain amount of confusion in their minds because they were advised by some people that they could change their minds later on even if they signed.

HOLD MASS MEETING

After the discussion, Dr. Arnup was asked to address a mass meeting in the D-Building which was packed with worried Japanese, young and old. Fred Saiga introduced the speaker.

Dr. Arnup said he had no au-

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Town Hall Meeting of the Air

Chinese Support Nisei Soldiers in Discussion on Japanese Minority

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Three Canadian soldiers of Japanese ancestry rose from the audience at the Town Meeting of the Air in the Medical Dental Building auditorium Friday night (Sept. 14) to beg for assimilation of their fellows by Canada, reported the Vancouver Province.

They became the first Japanese to speak over the radio here since Pearl Harbor.

All three wore the multi-colored patch of the Canadian Army Pacific Force.

One of them said Canadian-born Japanese had been accepted into the army only at the insistence of Britain and other Commonwealth nations.

BACKED BY CHINESE

Three Chinese spoke from the floor in their support, opposing discrimination against any minority group in Canada.

The panel discussion on "What About the Japanese Minority in Canada?" which preceded the debate from the floor, had ended in a deadlock.

Austin Harris, chairman of the Richmond branch of the Japanese Repatriation League, and J. Howard Fletcher, member of the league's provincial executive, both urged deportation to Japan of the entire Japanese population here.

SPEAK IN DEFENSE

Robert J. McMaster, barrister, and Rev. W. H. Norman of St. George's United Church, who lived in Japan for many years, spoke in defense of the Canadian Japanese.

Mr. Harris argued the Japanese in British Columbia had never expressed their loyalty to the Allied cause "in their New Canadian, a weekly published by supposedly

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Another Nisei Promoted Sergeant

TORONTO, Ont.—Kumeo Yoshida, who was one of the first group to leave for overseas this spring, has been promoted sergeant, according to a letter received from Bombay, India.

On hearing the news, A. S. Yoshida, brother of the Nisei soldier, said: "I am mighty proud of him."

Act of Intolerant Racialism

Wholesale Deportation of Niseis Will Not Be Tolerated—Free Press

WINNIPEG, Man.—Deportation of 10,000 persons of Japanese origin, who signed requests for repatriation and who later changed their minds, will be "an act of brutal and intolerant racism which decent Canadians will have on their conscience," declared the Winnipeg Free Press in its lead editorial on September 19.

Concern was expressed also about the government's policy in connection with loyalty tribunals soon to be established, because a government spokesman has stated that a refusal of a Japanese Canadian to move out of British Columbia may be counted against him.

"It is absurd on its face to try to test a Canadian's loyalty to his country by his consent or refusal to live where a government tells him to live," the editorial said.

SIGNED IN HEART-SICKENING DISCOURAGEMENT

"These people had been subjected for years to racial discrimination, they were caught in the first flood of hatred against all Japanese as a result of Pearl Harbor," said the Free Press. "In British Columbia in particular there was no effort made by the public to separate guilty from innocent. Japanese Canadians, men and women born in Canada, knowing no country but our and earnestly desiring to prove their loyalty, were pushed around and abused. Many of the young men would have fought for their country but the armed forces have long refused to take them. They

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THE NEW CANADIAN

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No Compulsory Deportation

The federal government is expected to announce shortly what it intends to do about the 23,000 persons of Japanese origin in Canada.

It is an unfortunate fact that the Japanese problem continues to plague the Canadian government, when the same problem has been met and to a large extent solved in the United States. Unlike Canda, the Japanese question there was not allowed to become a political issue. After Pearl Harbor, the U.S. government moved all Japanese from the Pacific coast areas as a security measure. But as soon as this measure became unnecessary, it was made clear that all loyal persons of Japanese origin were to be accorded the same privileges as other American citizens. As may be expected there was some opposition on the coast to the evacuees' return, but in the face of a determined government stand, even that opposition is dying out. Recently, Dillon C. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, was able to make a prediction that the post-war period "should bring a greater freedom from discrimination and a larger measure of opportunity than they (the Japanese) have ever known before."

In Canada, no doubt for political reasons, the government has shown a tendency to evade taking a firm and consistent stand regarding the Japanese. It is true, the prime minister made a statement of policy last August which found wide acceptance, but the effect of that statement was nullified by the government's failure to implement it later with action.

A large part of the blame for prevalence of racist doctrine in British Columbia today must be laid to the government's lack of a clear-cut and just policy regarding the Japanese. When the Union of B.C. Municipalities met last year, the delegates rejected a resolution calling for deportation of all Japanese for reasons that: (1) the delegates considered deportation illegal and unconstitutional; (2) a definite policy had already been laid down by the prime minister; and (3) deportation would mean exiling Japanese Canadians serving in the Canadian armed forces. But when the same group held a convention this year, the delegates, most of whom were present at the previous year's convention, endorsed an identical resolution urging the deportation of all Japanese. There was little opposition. Apparently these men were no longer satisfied with government promises which showed little signs of being carried out.

* * *

The war is over. The government must formulate a policy; and this time there can be no further procrastination. There are many questions to be decided. Most important of all, the government must decide what section of the Japanese in Canada are to be deported. Will it be only those who are proven disloyal? Will refusal to move out of B.C. be considered a proof of disloyalty? What consideration if any is to be shown those who requested "voluntary" repatriation without intending to go to Japan?

It is unlikely that the government would decide on a wholesale deportation of all Japanese in Canada, but there is a distinct danger that the government intends to rid itself of a vexatious racial problem by deporting against their wishes, a large section of this minority group who are innocent of any crime or disloyalty.

Earlier this year, all persons of Japanese origin in Canada 16 years and over were required to appear before the R.C.M.P. to choose between remaining in Canada and going to Japan after the war. At that time, approximately 10,000 persons requested repatriation because the choice had to be made under circumstances that strongly prejudiced their judgment in favor of signing to go to Japan. It is clear that they do not all wish to go to Japan. It is also clear that they are not disloyal. If the government decides to deport these 10,000 persons without further examination, that act will constitute compulsory deportation of a minority group on racial grounds. The government is now under pressure to make that decision.

In British Columbia, the racists have been active over the past few months circulating petitions and bringing pressure to bear on the government. Although they are demanding the repatriation of all Japanese, most of them would undoubtedly be satisfied if they succeed in having 10,000 of them deported.

It is the duty of every Canadian who values fundamental freedoms, of every organization subscribing to democratic ideals, to see that such racist machinations will not succeed. **The rights of the Japanese minority, and through that the rights of all minority groups must be safeguarded. The government must not be allowed to carry out a plan which would deport a large section of a minority group, against their wishes, without any proof of disloyalty, for no other reason than that they are considered undesirable on racial grounds.**

As for the 10,000 persons, both law-abiding aliens and loyal Canadian citizens who are threatened with deportation, now is the time to make a strong protest—now is the time to make a determined "ganbari" stand.

Our Own Japanese

From the Winnipeg Free Press

Canadian-born Japanese in the number of 150 have been enlisted in the Canadian Intelligence Corps, according to the Vancouver Province. They were to have been used in connection with the Allied operations in the Pacific, but with the collapse of Japan, they may be used in liaison work in the occupation of Japan. In March last, the recruiting of these Japanese Canadians began, but for security reasons nothing could be said about it till the war was over.

The recruiting is said to have been done in Eastern Canada, the first group of 21 former British Columbians having been inducted in Toronto. "They were given physical and mental tests, and it was reported that the examiners were surprised at the high average made by the Nisei in their mental scores," the Vancouver newspaper states.

These men are volunteers and it is said that there was no trouble in securing the required number.

Canada is not taking part in the occupation of Japan, except for the possible service of some vessels of the Canadian Navy; but it is said that the Japanese Canadian members of the Intelligence Corps were recruited at the request of the British and Australian governments, and it is thought that they may be used in connection with the British and Australian occupation forces.

It will be some satisfaction to the Japanese-Canadians if those recruits are allowed to serve, since recruits were refused for the Canadian combatant forces, while Japanese-Americans were serving in the United States army and navy. The loyalty to Canada of many of the Japanese-Canadians is beyond question.

* * *

Remaining problems for the government to deal with are the investigation of the loyalty of all the 23,000 Japanese-Canadians during the war, and the proposed "repatriation" of some 9,000, which would simply mean compulsory deportation to Japan of a considerable number. The census of 1941 showed 17,278 Canadian citizens of Japanese origin, and 5,924 citizens of Japan resident in Canada. The proposed deportation would thus include, not only the Japanese who had not been naturalized, but also some 3,000 Canadian citizens, born in Canada or naturalized.

The deportations would be based on requests to the government by Japanese-Canadians that they be sent to Japan after the war. They were encouraged by the government to make that request. When they were slow to do it voluntarily, they were all required to report at certain centres and decide one way or the other. They were offered free transportation. Many Canadian citizens of Japanese origin, who would prefer to remain in Canada signed the request, because they resented the persecution to which they had been subjected, and the desire of some people and organizations to have them leave Canada.

The Japanese Canadians have nothing to go back to Japan for now, after the devastation and impoverishment of that country by the war. They would be far better off in Canada. They are Canadian citizens and were satisfied to retain that status. They signed the request for repatriation under strong feeling. Now, some are seeking to withdraw their requests and these applications are being received by the police.

* * *

Prime Minister King, in speaking to the loyalty commission last year, said that the investigation would be made of "all persons of Japanese race in Canada to ascertain those who are not fit persons to be allowed to remain here."

Inferentially, these against whom there is no evidence of disloyalty should be allowed to remain in Canada, since they are citizens of the country. It is true that Mr. King also said at that time:

"There may also be some persons who will voluntarily indicate a desire to proceed to Japan. For these, no further examination would be necessary. Whatever their national status, they would be allowed and encouraged to go as soon as they can."

This may have been responsible for the pressure that has been exerted to influence the Japanese-Canadians to request "repatriation." But compulsory deportation was not suggested by Mr. King. That is what will happen, however, if those who asked for deportation are not allowed to think again and change their minds.

The New Canadian, published by the Canadian-born Japanese, says that there is every indication that the government intends to start the repatriation at the earliest possible date. It rightly claims that if their records are clear, the Japanese-Canadians should be allowed to choose of their own free will whether to remain in Canada or return to Japan. "This free choice," it says, "was denied the evacuees at the time they declared their intentions before the R.C.M.P. detachment."

The intensity of feeling under which many Japanese-Canadians asked to be sent to Japan, is dealt with at length by Mr. F. E. La Violette, of McGill University, in the Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science. He shows how strongly they felt the discrimination against them, the restrictions of their economic activities, denial of the franchise, uprooting of their businesses in B.C., when the war came, and the desire to expel them, so often publicity expressed. To these people, he says, it was comforting to think that they could be sent to Japan after the war.

But many recognize now that Japan is no place for them and that they should stay in Canada.

Saturday Night holds that the Canadian citizenship of these people should be respected and that it should protect them from deportation against their will. It says:

"So far as we can make out the nature of the repatriation process, the Canadian government is actually asking persons who by Canadian and international law are Canadian citizens (or to speak more correctly British subjects of Canadian domicile) to sign away their rights as such in an incidental paragraph in a document declaring their willingness to accept free transportation to Japan. We have the gravest suspicion of the validity of any such declaration, which incidentally has the peculiar effect (if it has any effect at all) of causing the signatory to cease to be a Canadian citizen without making him a citizen of any other country, so that goodness only knows to what government he can henceforth appeal to maintain his rights."

Wholesale Deportation of Niseis Will Not Be Tolerated Says Free Press

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were barred from our war effort, treated with suspicion, and ostracized.

"It was inevitable, the editorial then declared, "that many of them in heart-sickening discouragement signed applications to go back to Japan.

"But now, it is reported that many who signed have changed their minds. Born in Canada, going back to Japan would not be going home for them. Many of them no longer speak Japanese. They are Canadians in everything except the pigmentation of their skin. They have been through Canadian schools, they have acquired Canadian ways. They think like Canadians. In Japan they would be aliens in an alien land. Recognizing this, they have asked to have their applications cancelled.

"Great pressure is being brought to bear on the government to refuse these requests," continued the editorial. "It is pressure that the government must resist with vigor. At the same time it should make its policy in regard to Japanese Canadians clear beyond all doubt. That policy should square at all points with the ideals for which we fought and won this war. We fought to rid the world of racialism and all its hateful works.

RACIALISM IS DANGEROUS

"This catering to British Columbia racialism is dangerous," declared the editorial, "because it establishes a precedent which could be used by any other province against any other racial minority. The persecution of minorities, as the people of this world have surely learned by now, always begins with the weakest minority. Once started it proceeds remorselessly to engulf all minorities. The place to blot out such persecutions is when they first appear, and regardless of the guise of the appearance.

The Free Press then stated that Canadian Japanese would be unwise to congregate unduly in British Columbia, but that it would be equally unwise for the rest of Canada to imitate British Columbia.

"It is by a process of dispersal that this particular racial problem can best be solved," the Free Press concluded, "but no solution which is based upon the wholesale deportation of untold thousands of Canadian-born Japanese because of their racial origin will be tolerated by decent Canadians."

70% Change Minds

(Continued from page 1)

thority about the Japanese ... he would do all in his power to bring about a satisfactory solution. He said the question was largely up to public opinion.

A Japanese spokesman ... that the evacuees would ... ing to move east if they ... given better assurance of permanent resettlement in the east ... a chance to buy land and ... ance.

Over 2,500 persons who ... for repatriation to Japan ... at the Tashme camp. The ... more are segregated at ... Greenwood, Lemon Creek, ... and Rosebery. It is considered likely that protests will also ... from these other camps.

協和會と改名して戦後對策を考究

婦人會總會 新役員を決定

人事消息

ニューカナデアン特別號

名刺交換廣告により年末年始の挨拶を交はして下さい

◇秋となりました。各地の皆樣には御健勝にて御精勵のことゝ存じ上げます。ニューカナデアンは、例年のやうに十二月末にクリスマスと新年の特別號を發刊いたします。何卒爭つて名刺交換廣告御註文方を御申込下さい。

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▲日英兩語で御名前と英語の住所は一弗、一吋のサイズは二弗

▲家族の御名前を加へる場合は一人につき二十五仙宛増す

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◇特別號への投稿も大に歡迎致します。但紙數は問ひません。紙面の關係上簡潔を望み、早目に願ひます。（紙上の匿名は可なるも住所姓名は附記願ひます）

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一と片づきした移動工作
レモンクリーキの小中學校再開

（レモンクリーキ發）當地の合同教會ハイスクールは九月二十四日から新學期が開始されたが今回新にトロントよりエス・ジョーラー十長を教師に迎へ（ミス・ハミルトンを校長にミス・バレド・ユーインダ、グラント・蛭崎三氏が教師をつとめてゐる。一方パブリックスクールの方は九月四日から新學期を開始、今年は在家の教師の外に夏季講習生中より九人の新教師を加へ（[illegible]）を校長に次の二十人の先生が奉職してゐる

宮下敏子、小柳路子、見附芳子、小柳三千代、村木政江、北崎澄江、丸橋澄惠、高橋幸代子、小倉莉子、村木英子、丸橋靜代、高橋敏夫、平原靜子、木村ちづ子、伊藤春子、大八木忠昭、吉田勉、中内鈴子（副校長）、常盤澄江△男子技藝部西川

外に放課後にも生徒自治會、圖書部、新聞班、女子手藝部、男子手藝部、自然科學部、音樂部、男子バチチラーズ等の課外講習も行はれてゐる。猶レモンクリーキの小宮山牧師一家はニウデンヴァーへ移轉、同地よりは大橋彦三郎氏一家が移つて來たが之で當村の移動は一と片付となるべく、中讀變更による東部移動者は來春を見越して相當數に上るであらうと見られる

マニトバ日本人合同教會禮拜日

マニトバ日本人合同教會のウイニペツグ市內における第一及び第三日曜日に行はれる毎月の定例日曜禮拜の時間はノックス教會の都合[illegible]

カズローの此の頃

（カズロー發）最近小さな子供二人づれの一家族がモントリオールへ移つたゞけで餘り人々の動きはなく（ブリツヂリヴアーやチーラーレーキ方面から移つて來る者があるかも知れぬと云はれて居たが今日までのところ誰も來ない。山火事消しに出動して居た者も總て歸つて來たし山では八名だけが倒れ木から薪をとつてゐる。ラングハムホテルの住居は閉鎖された

ニウデンヴァーの委員會
協和會と改名して戰後對策を考究

（ニウデンヴァー發）ニウデンヴァーの日本人委員會では九月八日[illegible]
△挨拶委員長岩崎[illegible]△會務報告城戸△會計報告高島へ總務[illegible]

[illegible]提出の會名を「協和會」と變更する件は新會則、會費徴收の件と共に原案通り可決され、戰後にかける諸問題研究、更生部委員設置の件も一同賛成する所となり實行は新役員に一任された。而して九月十五日役員改選を行ひ次のごとく決定した

▲會長近藤傳作▲副會長田原登▲幹事東山春太郎 森本誠一郎▲會計益田巣▲議長遠藤寅七▲副議長土屋順次郎▲監査役藤原嘉吉 田中高良▲社會部長川尻岩一（部員）內藤數一 近藤藤八郎 上田米藏 中島光雄▲敎育部長上高原榮造（部員）三輪駒生 近藤新二郎 矢野武夫 伊達結城▲衛生部長川添春水（部員）前田勝藏 逢坂音吉 島中修藏▲體育部長福島秀勇（部員）新谷守 岩崎章 佐藤國綱▲娛樂部長柳澤元仁▲園藝部長手島佐四郎

婦人會總會
新役員を決定

[illegible]六日定期總會を開催▲挨拶理事長中村リエ▲會計報告岩崎ミドリ▲會務報告坂本町惠があつて承認され二三の問題を協議した。續いて九月三日夜には今回の再移動により多數の入村者があつたのに鑑み新來者を歡迎する親睦會を開催して一夜を樂しく過ごした。尚新役員は次の通り決定▲顧問中村リエ▲理事長矢野エミ▲副理事長手島八重子▲幹事竹中久利▲補佐後岡外野▲會計河野夫人▲監査役加賀山夫人 尾前夫人▲敎育部長河野夫人（部員）德永 秋山 鳴瀬 西風▲社交部長岡夫人（部員）山田 豐田 野々山 外川▲バリスランチ理事川尻 五百井 大出▲ネルソンランチ理事佐々木 丸野 金子

人事消息

■移轉 モリスの赤川牧師夫妻は九月廿九日ウイニペツグ市セルカーク街一四〇二に轉居する[illegible]

[illegible]と宮內正三、田中重平兩氏の仲介にて八月廿五日トロント市に於て結婚式擧行

■葬儀 九月三日死去したタシメの齒科醫影山財太郎氏の葬儀は九月八日同地で執行された

■死亡 レモンクリーキの箱田直次氏（五五）は過般のナカスプの山火事に出動後病氣となり自宅で療養中だつたが九月十四日死去十六日佛教會で告別式執行。同氏は福岡縣人で元ユークレットに在住レモンクリーキでは學務委員長をつとめた事がある

■杉山昭平、齋藤正雄兩君は九月十七日カムループスからウイニペッグに來てマニトバ大學に入學中

御禮

私共がスローカン及カズロー在留中は皆樣より一方ならぬ御厚情に預り有難うございました。今回東行するにつきましても色々とお世話に相成り種々ご芳志を頂きました段篤く御禮申上ます。併し出發の際レモンクリーキの方々よりもど親切を頂きまして有難うございました。乍略儀紙上を以て御禮申上げ皆樣のご健康を祈上ます

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同 家內
同 川島一一

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各位

直次

夫 直次儀九月七日スローカン病院へ入院加療中の處藥石効なく同十四日遂に永眠仕候昨十六日レモンクリーキ佛教會室にて告別式相營み候節は遠近の皆樣ご會葬下され且つ過分の供花香料並に弔電を賜り御芳志有難く深謝仕候一々參室お禮申述べきの處乍略儀以紙上篤く御禮申上候

昭和二十年九月十七日

喪主 妻 箱田ユキ
長男 豐
長女 知世子
次女 ノブ
親戚 石川義衛
同 喜一
力丸誠一
成毛[illegible]郎
外友人一同
同 レモンクリーキ佛教會

本紙援助を感謝

ニューカナデアン援助の寄附金を次の方から寄せられたのに對し紙上に謹謝致します
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■並に▲干蝦老▲鹿の角（ミーボン）▲チャウメン▲納豆▲醬油▲粉味噌▲其の他

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●寄附 タッション日本人婦人會へ池沼いとゑ氏より故高一氏昇天記念に十弗△久保富氏より故敏子嬢昇天記念に二十弗

結婚御挨拶

長男 手原[illegible]太郎
長女 田口[illegible]

右兩名儀宮內正三氏並に田中重平氏御夫妻の仲介にて豫て婚約中の處八月二十五日トロント市に於て結婚式を擧行致しましたからこの段皆樣に御披露申上げ兩名の爲め宜敷く御指導下さるやうお願ひ申上ます

橋詰光夫
わき
田口モト

謹告

齒科醫 影山財太郎儀

[illegible]病院にて加療中の處九月三日死去仕候[illegible]

九月十日

世話人一同

人種的憎悪主義に墮するなかれ

「フリープレス」新聞が日本人問題解決につき當局に要望

人種的偏見と常に戰つてゐるウイニペッグ・フリープレス紙は九月十九日「人種的憎悪主義を遺憾とする」といふ題下で長文の社説を掲げて日本人問題を論じ

一、日系加奈陀人がビーシー州沿岸にのみ不當に集結するのは賢明でないが同時に加奈陀がビーシー州をまねる（日本人すべてを追放せよと主張すること）のも賢明なやり方ではない

二、此の特殊な人種問題解決の最良の方策は彼等を散在して定住させるといふ過程に於て進められねばならぬ

三、多數の日系加奈陀人を人種の故を以て全面的に追放すると云ふ鍛き基礎の下に於て行はれる解決策は普通の加奈陀人として許容し得るところでないのだと結論してゐる。所論の要旨は左のごとくである

△日本との戰爭が終つた結果カナダは直に政府によつて處理されなければならぬ未解決の問題に直面した。それは戰前ビーシー州に住んで居た日本人の運命を取きめねばならぬと云ふことだ

△パールハーバーの直後政府は保全處置からビーシー州沿岸の日本人を移動させ加奈陀への忠誠に疑問をかけられた多數の者をインターンした。そして加奈陀への忠誠が疑はれる者は歸國申請書にサインしたものと共に戰後日本へ送り還すことに決した

△加奈陀生れと否とに拘らず日系人をビーシー州沿岸から移動させたことはビーシー州の反日論者等に運動强化の機會を與へ人種的憎悪論を盛んならしめた。ビーシー州の極端論者は日系加奈陀人はビーシー州に住むに不適當だから他の州に移してしまふがよいと主張する立場をとつた。だが政府は賢明にも日本人すべてを强制的にビーシー州から追ひ出すといふ處置はとらなかつた。そこでビーシー州の人種的憎悪主義者等は晩香坡サン紙に激勵されて日系加奈陀人すべてを加奈陀から追放せよと要求しはじめた

何故歸國申請書にサインしたか

△晩香坡プロヴインス紙によると歸國申請書にサインした日本人すべては出來るだけ速かに日本へ送り還されるといふことだ。若し之が實行されゝば加奈陀は不寛容なる人種的憎悪主義と殘忍行爲の罪を負はなければならぬが夫れは良心あるカナダ人の諾ひ得られぬところである。一萬人に近い歸國申請者の中には多くのカナダ生れがある。之等の人々は多年に亙り人種的憎悪の的とされて來たのであるがパールハーバーと共に第一番に憎悪されるに到つた。ビーシー州では特に公衆によつて無辜の者から罪ある者を選別する努力は行はれなかつた。此國に生れた日系カナダ人でカナダ以外の國は知らず彼等のカナダへの忠誠を誇示したいと熱心に願つた男女は悪口されコヅキ廻される行爲だつた。多くの青年はカナダのために一身を捧げて戰ひたいと願つたが軍は長いこと之を拒否した。彼らは戰爭遂行への協力を拒否され屈辱を以て取扱はれ排斥された

△之等の不當なる取扱ひに失望落膽した多くの者は不可避的歸結として歸國申請書にサインした。然しそんなことでもカナダで生活するよりはマシだと考へたからだ。然るに今や多くの歸國申請者名者は態度變更を申出てゐると報告されてゐる。カナダに生れた者が日本へ行く事は彼らにとつてはホームへ歸る事ではないのだ。彼らの多くの者は日本語を話さない。彼らは其の皮膚の色を除いては總ての點でカナデアンであるのだ。彼らはカナダの學校で學びカナダの慣習と生活様式をもつてきた。彼らは他のカナダ人と同じく思考する。日本では彼らは外國に居る外國人でしかないだらう。これを認識した彼らは歸國申請の取消しを要請してゐるのだ

戰爭目標に背馳する勿れ

△之等の歸國申請取消しの要求に對しては之を拒否せよと主張する勢力が政府に加はつてゐるが之は政府として强硬にはねつけねばならぬ勢力である。詰り政府は日系カナダ人對策を其の疑問を[illegible]い程に明瞭にしなければならぬ。而して其對策たるや諸般が此戰爭で戰ひ勝利を得た所の理想とある點に於て一致するものでなければならぬ。諸君は世界の人種的憎悪主義とそれから來るあらゆる措置やり方とを除くために戰つたのだ。政府の一代歸化者[illegible]人にしてビーシー州から再移動する事を拒否する者は[illegible]のため[illegible]ることを許つたが、之れは危險な主義である。此のビーシー州の人種憎悪主義者にとつて都合のよい方策は他の州に於ても通用されない人種的少數者に對して通用される先例につらなるのだ。世界の少數民族部の運命は常に最も弱い少數者群から始められるのであることを[illegible]は一度始められるや無差別に他の少數者群に及ぶものであるのである。

[illegible]の人種[illegible]問題は[illegible]しなければならぬのである。

まだ數ケ月はかゝる

日本行の便船の都合がつくまでに

（オタワ發）カナダに居る日本人中東戰爭終結後日本へ歸ると云ふ申請書にサインした者はカナダ及び聯合國政府で都合の出來次第日本へ歸らせることになると九月十九日オタワ政府の勞働省當局は發表した。元來の日本人二萬三千の中八千乃至九千人がマウンテッド・ポリスの調査によつて右の如きサインをしてゐるのであるが勞働省當局は次の如く語つてゐる

△歸國申請をしてゐる日本人は夫々の方で都合がついた時送り還すことになつてゐるのだが、現在のところ得られる船舶は歐洲からカナダの兵隊を連れ戻すのや海外へ食糧を送るのに使つてゐる

△日本人を日本へ送還す問題は目下閣議で討究中であるが決定を見るまでにはまだ〳〵時間がかゝるであらう。而して現在の船舶不足狀態から推測するにビーシー州内其他に居る日本人を日本へ歸らせるまでには尚數ケ月間はかゝるであらう。其間彼らは監視下に留め置かれるのであり歸國申請の取消しをやかすことは許されないであらう。

領政府の根本方策

日本人問題は既に開會中のオタワ議會で論議されてをりユモッタス——アルバータ區のギブソン（鋼?）、カムループス區のフルトン（保守）、リード（自由）諸代議士は反日本人的主張をなし日系人のビーシー州歸還に反對を表明したが、ビーシー州のマッキニス代議士も公正な立場から日本人問題を檢討することもいみられてゐる。そこでこの日系人問題にたいする自由政府の根本方策は昨年八月のオタワ議會に於てキング首相から次のごとく表明されてゐるのである。

（一）日本人ナショナル及日系カナダ市民にしてカナダに忠誠でなかつた者及日本へ歸りたいと云ふ者は日本へ送る

（二）日本からの移民は今後許さないであらう

（三）日系人にしてカナダに留まる者はビーシー州内に集結することを許さずカナダ中に散在して定住させるであらう

而して若[illegible]明は當然の問題にしてある人道的に取り扱はるべきものであり政府としては試練の時期に於てカナダに忠誠だつた人々には正當に公平を以て取扱はれるべきであると言明し戰爭中日系人にして一人も妨害行爲をした者はなかつたのだと指摘した。

自活村からの再定住

七月末から八月にかけて頓に増加 ローズベリーは今の所「混合居住地」

勞働省日本人課から發表された九月中のビーシー州からの再定住者氏名は英文ベーシー週報の如くで總數百九十一名に達し七月分に比し倍加してゐるが斯の如く倍加を示したのはカナダに留まる以上は再定住能力のある者はインテリア・タウン居住地から動かなければならぬといふ政府の方策に[illegible]する者があつたのと今一つはビーシー州内の所謂自活移動地から東部へ移つた者が多かつた結果である。再定住先はオンタリオ州西部の小タウンが多く一ケ所として[illegible]ウヰニペッグが[illegible]。[illegible]次いで多い。七月末から八月へかけて再定住した者の[illegible]自活移動地からの者であ[illegible]最も多く[illegible]三十九人[illegible]から[illegible]人である。

◇

[illegible]一般に日本人の居住地[illegible]移動させ[illegible]

[illegible]リーに於ける此處在留者をニウデンヴァーへ移す工作が進められてゐた。然るにニウデンヴァーの方がありローズベリーの一部が未だ全部を移す事が出來ず[illegible]なり目下の所ローズベリーは[illegible]の混合キャンプと云ふ事になつて居る。[illegible]方[illegible]者は戰爭終結から[illegible]自ら[illegible]決心を[illegible]ことである。

初雪

ウイニペッグで

[illegible]九月二十日の[illegible]

國野式電氣治療機

[illegible]

K. KUNISHI [illegible]

ニューカナディアン

加奈陀日本人の唯一の獨立不偏の週刊紙

ウイニペグ市タルボット街五〇四 電話五〇三〇六

發行者 庄山國人
英文編輯者 小山和茂
日本文編輯者 梅月高市

（購讀料 一部十仙 一ヶ月四十仙 前金六ヶ月二弗 一ヶ年四弗）

社説

強制的ニ追放サレチハナラヌ

オタワ政府は近く二萬三千の日系人を何うするかを發表するものと見られてゐる。

米國では日本人問題は政治問題とすることを許されず、安全方策が不忠誠となると共に忠誠なる日系人達は他の米人同樣なる特權を與へられた。然るにカナダでは政治的理由のため政府は日系人に對して確固たる態度をとり得ないでゐる。キング首相が昨年八月議會でなした日本人に關する政策は廣く受容れられてゐるに拘らず政府は實際行動の上で之を無効にしてゐる形である。

ビーシー州の人種的憎惡主義者が騒ぎ立てるのも政府に確固たる政策遂行がないからだ。例へばビーシー州市町村聯盟は昨年の大會では日本人追放案は非合法であり非立憲的であるのみならず既に政府では決定的政策を發表してゐるし夫れはカナダ軍に入つてゐる日系軍人を追放する事を意味するといふので反對したものだが先月の同大會では大した反對もなしに日本人追放案を可決した。之は取もなほさず政府が其約束を遂行しなかつた事にたいする不満からだと見るべきである。

戰爭は終つた。政府は遅滞なく具體策を作らねばならぬことになつた。最も重要なる事は政府は日系人のどの部分を送還するかを決めねばならぬといふ點だ。それは不忠誠が證明された者ばかりに限るのか？ビーシー州から再移動せぬ故を以て不忠誠と見なされるものか？實際に日本に行く考へがなくて「自發的歸國申請書」にサインした者がある場合之をどうするか、といふこともある。

政府が日系人總てを追放するなどといふ事があるとは思へない。だが政府は困難なる日本人問題からのがれるためには、何等の罪なく又不忠誠でもない日本人の大多數を彼等の意志に反して送還しようとしてゐるといふ危險がある。今度行はれたマウンテッドポリースの調査によつて約一萬の日本人が歸國申請書にサインした。しかし彼等はすべてが日本へ行きたいのでは無かつた事は明白である。若し政府が之等一萬の日本人を更に調査する事なくして送還するとすれば、それは一つの少數者群を全體的に追放するに等しき事となる。政府は壓力に押れて斯る決定をなさうとしてゐるのである。

ビーシー州では人種的憎惡主義者達が過去數ヶ月に亘つて政府に壓力を加へる色々な工作をしてゐる。彼等は全日系人の追放を要求して居るが一萬人もの送還に成功すれば先づ滿足するであらう。斯る人種的憎惡主義の行動が奏効しないやうにさせるのは、自由精神の價値を知るものでデモクラチックの理想を支持するあらゆる團體の責務である。日系人の權利擁護を通して全少數者群の利益を守らねばならぬのだ。人種的に好ましくないと考へる以外には不忠誠の證跡もなく而も政府の意志に反して少數者群の大部分を追放する如き事が政府に許されるべきではないのだ。それと同時に一萬人の法律を遵守する[illegible]忠誠なるカナダ市民は全て斯る理不盡なるやり方に對して強き抗議を發して頑張らなければならぬであらう。

支那人も日系人擁護

晩市に於けるラヂオ放送討究會で 日系兵士も討論に參加

（晩香坡發）九月十四日夜メディカル・デンタル・ビルデングに於ける「タウン・ミーチング」ラヂオ討論には三名の日系兵士も參加して日系カナダ人のために大に辯じたが聽衆の中から三名の支那人も立つて日系カナダ人の立場を支援し加奈陀に於ける如何なる少數者群でも差別待遇されてはならぬことを強調した。討議題目は「加奈陀に居る日系人を何うするか」と云ふのであつたがリッチモンドの日本人送還聯盟の委員長ヘラスと同聯盟の州執行委員の一人フレッチャーは日本人總ては送還すべきであると主張し

△加奈陀に居る日系人はパールハーバーや日本の聯合國捕虜虐待に對して陳謝した事はない

△雑婚によらずしては日本人の加奈陀への同化は不可能である

他の人種でもヨーロッパの如く雑婚せぬ者は同化しない

等々の事を述べた。

◇

右に對してマクマスター辯護士とノーマン牧師（多年日本に居た）は日系カナダ人擁護の辯をふるひマクマスター氏は「萬人は平等なる正義を以てあたるところのデモクラシーの精神は口先だけでなく事實の上で現はさなければならない」と主張、加奈陀に居る日系人を追放する口實に戰爭を引合に出してゐる者の九九パーセントまではパール・ハーバー以前から反日感情を蔵してゐたものなのだと指摘し「自發的に日本へ歸るか、左もなければ—」といふやうなやり方で正義を愚弄するが如き事があつてはならぬのだ」と述べた。ノーマン牧師は「保護のために預つてゐた」はずの移動日本人の財産を「主として投機師」に賣却したことを非難し

デモクラシーの基本的精神はカナダの日系市民取扱ひに於て侵害されたのであるが、其の取扱ひたるやヒステリアと風聞と流言を基礎として行はれたものであつたのだ

と指摘した。聽衆中の支那人數名は反日辯士とするどく[illegible]つたが問ひつめられた「送還聯盟」の辯士は「日本人が濟んだら次は支那人と東印度人だ」と口をすべらせて正体をバクロした有様だつた

軍曹が四名

日系兵士中から

ウイニペグ出身の東湖ハロルド君とトロント出身の鈴木ジオージ君及吉田榮雄君は最近軍曹に昇進したが之で既報の瀧本アルバート君を加へて日系人軍曹は四名となつた。鈴木、吉田兩君は日系志願兵最初のグループで東湖君は本年四月ウイニペグで入隊した。

歸國申請の 取消希望者

タシメで七割

（タシメ發）九月十七日晩香坡からカナダ合同教會の全國監督アーナップ牧師が來村して歸國申請者の問題につき親和會及青年會代表と會談色々の事情を聽取したがタシメではカナダ生れの二世も七五パーセント近く歸國申請に署名してゐるが、實は日本行に署名した人も其大多數は加奈陀に留まりたい意向で十六歳以上の者七〇パーセントは歸國申請を取消したいと言つてゐる。事が判明したのでアーナップ牧師等は「直に歸國申請取消し方を各個人から請願するがよい、教會でも出來るだけの援助をする」と明言した。一方タシメの親和會や青年會自身でも此問題に就て討議[illegible]運動をすゝめてゐる。

ビーシー州議會選擧で日系人唯一人

（晩香坡發）十月二十五日に執行されるビーシー州議會の總選擧に當つて日系人有權者はたつた一人であるがそれも現住地に居るか何うか判明して居ないと云はれる。[illegible]有權者は前大戰の歸還兵だけであつたが其の投票權を行使しないものだから選擧人名簿から除かれてしまひ一人だけは此前の一九四一年の州選擧にも投票したので依然として資格があるのである。此人の名前は[illegible]から[illegible]選擧事務當局者は名前を[illegible]ならず多分ケベック州に居るとも見られてゐるので若し投票者カードによつて調べることになるだらう。

肉類ラシヨン緩和

復活された加奈陀の肉類定量制度に對しては全國のミート小賣商から抗議が起つてゐたが政府はリヴァー、ハート、キドネー、タング等の臟物類スアンジー・ミートだけは一時的に規定から除外した

デモクラチックな過程を

徐々と押し擴めて行く宮様首相

（東京發）東久邇首相宮殿下は九月十八日外人記者五十餘名と最初の會見を行はれ今後毎月二回定期に記者團を引見することを約束されたが二時間に及ぶ會見では色々な質問にも答へられ次の如く日本を平和主義國へ導いて行くものであることを明かにされた

△日本の言論取締令を廢止すると共に上院の勢力を削ぐことを含めてデモクラチックな過程を徐々に押し擴めてゆくものである。

△日本の政府機關改組はマッカーサー總司令官の是認を得るもので[illegible]はあるが日本政府自身の手を通して[illegible]してゐる[illegible]人の[illegible]の多く[illegible]つてきたい[illegible]べきである。日本政府は[illegible]に對して日本復興のため[illegible]救的にも[illegible]の上でも[illegible]あらう。[illegible]により日本は世界の通商の[illegible]で[illegible]を許されるためたい[illegible]であらうが、併し日本人の[illegible]日本が軍事的強國と[illegible]なることは[illegible]あれば之を[illegible]するであらう。

（東京發）マッカーサー總司令官は九月廿二日日本政府にたいして[illegible]の說明と[illegible]日本政府の[illegible]計畫[illegible]一切[illegible]するステートメントを[illegible]二週間[illegible]に提出することを要求した。

（東京發）[illegible]した[illegible]代つて日本[illegible]の[illegible]軍百萬以上の解除の仕事をしてゐた土肥原賢二大將は廿一日、解職された[illegible]行[illegible]には十二日をそれぞれ[illegible]が[illegible]られた

（上海發）支那に居る日本人男女子供の[illegible]では日本へ送り返して[illegible]であらうと[illegible]者[illegible]した

死亡告知

夫 富太郎 儀永々病氣保養中でございましたが最近[illegible]九月十七日午後二時三十分[illegible]永眠致しました[illegible]

九月十七日

ミント

西川いよ

西川富男

不沈の戰鬪艦長門を

アトミック・ボンブの試驗に使ふ

（東京發）米海軍飛行機五百臺に襲撃されても平氣だつた日本の戰鬪艦長門（三萬五千トン）は戰爭終結後横須賀軍港に繋留されてゐるが米海軍は之を五百哩沖合に引出してアトミックボンブを投下し世界の海軍の將來を決する試驗を行ふ計畫をもてゐるが之によつて海戰へのアトミックボンブ使用は目ざす一艦だけを破壞し得るものであるか、艦隊に及ぼす影響は如何、海水に與へる影響は如何等の事を知らうと云ふのである

原子彈の創始者は使用に反對

（英國バーミンガム發）アトミックボンブ研究創始者の一人であるオリファント教授は科學者がアトミックボンブを研究したのは戰爭や政治家に夫れを使はせるためではなかつたのだと説明し、二發のアトミックボンブで日本の二都市が破壞された事を知つた時誰人よりも驚愕したのは科學者自身であつただて「科學者としては此新武器は夫れを投下することなく其偉力を日本に知らせる事によつて目的を達する事が出來ると見てゐたのだ、若し夫れでも日本が降服しなかつた場合は米軍根據地の一つに夫れを投下して實際を知らせ市街の破壞などは最後まで避くべきだつたのだ」と述べた。

（ロンドン發）英國の牧師、音樂家、教師など著名の士三十一名は日本に對してアトミックボンブを使用した事に抗議する廻狀を廻してサインを集めて居る（米國でも既に同じ反對は起つて居る）

占領軍は二十萬に減する

萬事順調に行くので六ケ月以内に

（東京發）日本占領の米軍は最初六十萬と推定されてゐたが萬事は順調に進んでゐるので六ケ月以内には其數は二十萬に減少する事が出來るだらうとマカーサー總司令官は發表した（右にたいしワシントン當局は驚ろいて居るが日本側では之は日本が秩序を維持し武力發動を避ける方策をとつた事が正當化される證左であるとて「マ」將軍の計を歡迎して居る」

ヒトラーが日本に隠れてゐるか？

神奈川縣箱根北方の溫之湯温泉には多數のドイツ人が居り其中にはヒットラーもかくれて居るかも知れぬと云ふので米軍當局は同地方のドイツ人を調べてゐると發表されてゐる。ドイツ敗北の直前にドイツの潜水艦が横須賀グン港に入つて來てヒットラーを上陸させたといふ噂が東京の日本人間で行はれてゐるからだ

重光外相辭職

後任は吉田前駐英大使

（東京發）日本の降伏條件に調印した重光外相は先週辭職した。東條内閣と小磯内閣に居たことがあり東條内閣の對支政策の責任者と目されてゐるからである。後任には前駐英大使吉田茂氏が任命された。新外相は一九四三年東條内閣が外交諮問委員會を設置した際にも除外された人で對米戰には最初から反對して投獄された事もあり戰爭支持の嫌疑がないところから起用されたのだと見られる。尚「マ」カーサー將軍の發した逮捕者リストの中から重光前首相は除外され、リストにはいつてゐる緒方情報宣傳相は辭職、後任には前駐支公使河相達夫氏が擧げられた（河相氏は元晩香坡領事だつた事がある）緒方氏は黑龍會員だつたからだと云ふのだがそんな事はないので逮捕命令は取消されて内閣書記官長になるだらうと云はれて居る

軍部の感化を取去る

政府が自發的に教育組織を更改

（東京發）米の軍政當局は日本の教育組織更改に關してまだ何も命令を發表してゐるのではないが、前田文相は日本政府は自發的に軍事教練や軍部の感化を出來る限り速に根本から取去ることに努力するであらうと語つてゐる。前田文相は國際聯盟の役員だつた事があり開戰前にはニウヨークの日本圖書館長をつとめてゐたが第一回の交換船で歸國したが戰爭中は職に就かず自由主義者で軍部に反對して來た人だと見られてゐる。前田文相は日本政府が右の如き方策をとる第一の手段として戰爭中には國定教科書を改訂して戰爭中に挿入された宣傳文を取除くにあると言つて居るが之は紙の不足其他で急には出來ぬかも知れぬので適當な指導下に古い教科書を用ひる事になるらう。前田文相は戰時中學校の教育が如何に阻害されたかを次の如く説明した「多くの學生生徒は彈藥工場に動員され、又は農園工場に働いたので學校における軍事教練も以前ほどには行はれなかつた。全國内三萬八千三百七十八校のうち四千九十七は學校を全部空襲で破壞され百萬以上の學生は空襲のため分散させられた。破壞された學校の中二十は大學、九十五はカレッヂ、十五は高等學校、六十四は師範學校、八百三十二は中學校、三千は小學校だつた。現在教師は大不足を告げて居るが之は軍隊の復員により緩和されるであらう。

（東京發）◇徳川義親侯は日本に於ける「恒久的世界平和調査所」のために餘の生涯と財産を投出して働く旨を發表した。徳川侯は戰爭中二回に亘つて爵位返上を申出たが受理されなかつた

「南京事件」を

毎日紙が發表

（東京發）九月二十日の毎日新聞は戰爭中ごまかして日本の公衆にかくして居た南京事件―日本軍の掠奪、暴行事件で多年にわたる日支親善の努力を水泡に歸せしめたもの―を發表し「ニッポンの戰鬪事件なるものに對して當時の軍が之を打消し得ないでゐる南京における日本兵の掠奪事件を取上げねばならぬといふ事は悲しい事實」と述べてゐる。

夢（四句連）

皮骨　渡邊武雄

鳴瞬嘆み醉し夢ものゝ月の窓
月光顔にまとひつき紅惑悸動く
天のみち地にうせ草木枯れ盡す
さくさくふむさとの今朝更に

野徑

生くもの斷りとだえかゝ來ぬや驟雨
山火事の燃ん日輪面こがす
逢はただ光れば夕立地を洗ふ
雲熱れゐわや野のみち籠もわれ

東窓より

オカナガン湖附近
謎の湖浮くかオゴポゴ出しきり
水洩れの橋などトメトさやかにも

ミッドウェー
ヘイかふび蛇日輪に振るか鈴

グランドフォークス
夏野はふ汽車に手を振るはらからよ
忽坊頭からふひうねり野のはしへ

カズロー
湖の對岸谷の青チェリー摘む
喧噪せ町にチェリーの香が迷ふ

グリンウッド句會

第八回課題「向日葵」　禾人選

天
烈日に炎へしひまはり色をなさゞ　狩谷秋天

評――「烈日に炎へし」は灼熱の太陽に對立する表現として成功せると思ふ。座五「色をなさゞ」で日車の大輪が空中にドッシリと立つて居る樣子を如實に受け入れさせる。ひまはりを凝視せる句作態度に敬服

地
ひまはりに朝蹄むとどらせ貨車の風　筒井恋笑

評――「朝蹄むとどらせ貨車の風」は巧みである。レール近くに立つひまはりをとらへ來つて一句に仕立てた手腕老練である。字句に苦心の跡見えたのもよし

人
ひまはりやゆらり眞晝の陽をかゝげ　西村登美

評――ぎら〳〵と照り込む夏の太陽に向つて高々と大輪に咲く日車を「眞晝の陽をかゝげ」と描出した點に共鳴する。ゆらりといふ詞に異議を持つ讀者もあらうが日車の姿態をそう合して見る時に此の形容詞もうなづかれる

秀逸五句

一　ひまはりの丘にやけたり大夕日　永谷風來坊
二　ひまはりのぽつねんと立つ暮色かな　上釜ケー子
三　天仕を支へて高し日輪草　金光睦交
四　日車や毅然眞晝のひに燃る　落
五　大ひまはり狭庭の趣を深かめ居る　狩谷秋天

佳作

朝もやを貫き日車勃然と　吉川鯨洋
ひまはりの小さく咲いて草深し　永谷風來坊
じやく熱の入り日日車炎へこる　翠人
月に咲き大ひまはりの影暗き　翔人
ひまはりや日照雨間るき色した　翠人
けふも仰ぐ大日車の逞しく　谷井進兒
大雨去つて夕日にかゞやく日輪車　田輪エヌ
ひまはりや烈日やくる道白き　服部史郎

朝晴れに風日車の重き揺れ　岡本矢名子
ひまはりに電送り鳴く青に　志摩要
向日今大日車にからといみ　小山青風
日輪草から上二階の窓を背に　遠春峰

選後に

次回課題「新涼」一人五句
締切九月三十日　選者未入
投稿所　チスミ井　Greenwood B.C.

CAPRICE

By N.B.E.

Meat Rationing

When meat rationing came into effect, I went to Eaton's meat department, determined to learn something about the new system. . . . The place was crowded. Everyone looked baffled and confused. Customers stood before counters, ration books in hand, consulting charts and coupons. Everyone hurled questions at harassed clerks, who, not accustomed to the system, fumbled for correct answers.

A clerk approached. "May I help you?"

He plopped a roast onto the scale and stared at the figures confronting him. I asked how many coupons I needed. He scratched his head, grinned sheepishly and went off to peek at a chart. He returned and began mumbling calculations.

"Mmmmm . . . . two coupons, seven tokens . . ."

I went to the rations clerk. He looked at the jumble of figures on my receipt. With a deep breath, he plunged into the intricate chart. . Then triumphantly . . . . "two coupons, seven tokens!" He stamped the receipt and the meat was mine.

Having learned nothing, I tucked the meat under my arm and wandered about in search of information. Eight tokens to a coupon. That permits the splitting of coupons and one can buy more meat at one time than the entire coupon value. Group A, one pound per coupon, two ounces per token. I walked on . . . Group B, one and a half pounds per coupon, three ounces per token. . . . ah! One half pound more per coupon and one ounce more per token . . . And so it worked up to Group E with three pounds per coupon, six ounces per token. It wasn't hard. But why worry? I just have to see that I have enough coupons . . . the poor clerks have to figure out everything else.

* * *

Some Thoughts

A few days after rationing began, opposing factions arose. Meat dealers threatened to strike, or close down. Meetings were called—the war's over, rationing wasn't necessary . . . opposition spread . . . the clamour increased . . .

"It's so easy to forget others' needs . . . . to think only of ourselves . . . ." a friend remarked. I thought of the starving millions, homeless, maimed, misplaced . . . rummaging around in refuse bins . . . the emaciated children . . . their frantic helpless parents . . .

War and air power showed us how small the world really is. Distances cease to be barriers between countries. In this new peace, it is hoped that nations will unite in world citizenship. If this is to be, can Canadians ignore the desperate needs of those starving people?

Vancouver Sun Criticizes Winnipeg Free Press Article

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The Vancouver Sun editorially attacked on September 15 the Winnipeg Free Press article "Our Own Japanese" charging that the prairie newspaper makes "extensive references favorable to the Japanese" but there is no "suggestion that Winnipeg would welcome a quota of these residents or that Manitoba stands ready to absorb its share."

The Sun charged that the Winnipeg newspaper "refers airily to its own Japanese" but it hasn't any, and it refrains from voicing a wish to have any."

(The Winnipeg Free Press article appears in entirety on page 2.)

The Vancouver Sun version of "Our Own Japanese" is as follows:

The prairie paper is opposed to deportation and is even critical of the means used to persuade the Japs to sign up for return to the land of their ancestors. Extensive references favorable to the Japanese are cited and analyzed. These are taken from such sources as The New Canadian, official organ of the second-generation Japs, The Vancouver Province, Toronto Saturday Night, and the observations of a Montreal professor.

Chunks of Prime Minister King's policy speech of August 4, 1944, are also quoted to support the central argument that it would be unfair to send these people away. It is strange to note, however, that no mention is made of Mr. King's corollary. The Prime Minister said that those Japs who wouldn't leave and could not be proven to be disloyal should be scattered throughout the Dominion—not left to congregate in British Columbia. The reader will search in vain through the Free Press review for any suggestion that Winnipeg would welcome a quota of these residents or that Manitoba stands ready to absorb its share.

The fact is that not a province in Canada has come forward with such an offer. Indeed, The Sun will be astonished if any of them do. It was only by the greatest effort that the B.C. Security Commission was able ot move about one-third of them out of British Columbia between Pearl Harbor and Hiroshima. And in each case the Commission had to agree to take them back to British Columbia after the war.

That's where the matter still stands. Its discussion on that level by newspapers and other journals would be welcomed by the people of this province. The Sun understands and subscribes to many of the lofty sentiments which are expressed elsewhere from time to time. But The Sun is unable to find evidence that the press of the rest of Canada (and some of the local press, too) is willing to talk about the problem on a basis of practical assistance. The Free Press for example, refers airily to its "own Japanese" but it hasn't got any, and it refrains from voicing a wish to have any.

The danger of serious trouble from this cause grows daily more acute. British Columbians can be as high-minded, as noble and as altruistic as Manitobans or Nova Scotians or Ontarioites. But they are determined not to be put upon in the future as they have been in the past. This is a national problem, and the Prime Minister has admitted it to be so.

The provinces which demand that Japs already within their borders be deported to British Columbia cannot turn around and accuse British Columbia of persecution because this province refuses to accept the whole load. In fact, if a small part of the sympathy now being lavished on an alien race was devoted to the predicament of Canadians living west of the Rockies, some progress could be made. But not otherwise.

No Excitement In Kaslo . . .

By M. K.

KASLO, B.C.—Nothing spectacular or out of the ordinary has occurred here and people are going about their daily task just as usual.

In the wood lot, there are eight men clearing fallen trees for fuel wood in preparation for winter.

All firefighters have returned now after battling forest fires which broke out continuously in this area.

The relocation from this centre is practically at a standstill with only one family moving to Montreal in the past few weeks.

The Langham Hotel, one of the larger buildings which housed a number of evacuee families, is now closed.

Over the Backyard Fence . . .

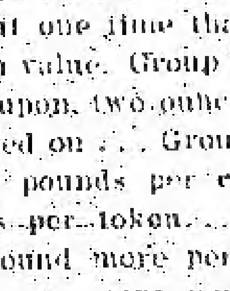
By Tom Morita

With the coming of the provincial elections in B.C., a newspaper noted for its provoking attitude has literally kicked the Japanese question football back into the limelight.

With the preamble of the recent United Nations charter still lingering in our memories—faith in fundamental human rights, dignity and worth of human beings, to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, to practice tolerance—it is hard to understand why this newspaper chooses to ignore the policy to which Canada is being pledged.

The press can do a considerable amount of good or harm. With the building of peace gradually falling into the hands of the common people, and with a strong representation from the International Labor Federation (12 nations) representing 65 million workers it is becoming the people's peace. And it is largely the responsibility of the press to keep the goals before us. We are at a critical moment when we have to choose between [illegible] . . . living a [illegible] . . . [illegible] Nations charter.

To keep faith with the spirit of the United Nations pledge, there must be no discriminating against fellow Canadians of other racial origin. And the press should help to keep this pledge for international and interracial friendship.



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Relocation Stepped Up in August

Segregation Increases Movements Out of B.C. —Relocees Favor Southern Ontario Districts

The relocation movement almost doubled during the month of August over the previous month as the Japanese Division of the Department of Labor entered the final phase of segregating repatriates from those wishing to remain in Canada.

The increase in the exodus may be attributed to the fact that under the present policy, evacuees in the interior housing centres are expected to relocate out of B.C. if they wish to remain in Canada. But there is also an upsweep in the movements from the self-supporting centres in B.C. as evacuees look to the future in the southern Ontario district and larger urban centres.

The smaller towns in south Ontario attracted the majority of the relocees. Montreal drew the largest group of any one single centre, closely followed by Winnipeg.

Approximately 25 percent of the relocees listed for the latter part of July and of August was comprised of evacuees moving out of the self-supporting centres.

From the interior housing settlements, the Slocan City project, embracing two other centres, Popoff and Bay Farm, had the largest number of relocees. New Denver and Kaslo saw a total of 75 relocees leave (39 and 36 respectively). Twelve evacuees left Tashme to resettle in the eastern provinces.

This movement cleared all relocatable persons out of Tashme, leaving principally those who have signed to return to Japan.

It leaves only 200 to 300 "relocatable" evacuees in other B.C. centres operated by the Department of Labor.

* * * * *

TORONTO, Ont.

John M. Yoshioka, Kelowna; Moriko Yamaoka, Richard Hiro Yamaoka, Kenzo Adachi, Yoshio Nakazawa, Slocan City; Yahei and Kazuyo Kawahata, New Denver; Mrs. Hideo Imaoka, Lemon Creek; Taro and Midori Mariya, Mrs. K. Miane Shimizu, Victor Shimizu and three minors, Shigero and Tazue Kishiuchi and one child, Kaslo, B.C.

HAMILTON, Ont.

Mrs. Chizuko Kimoto and two minors, Robert Masanobu Kimoto, Bridge River; Tomokichi Hikida, Monte Lake; Megumi Kai, Vernon; Isao Oikawa, Sadamu Shimoji, Kazuo Kadonaga; Misao Taguchi, Isao Kadonaga, Tashme; Shikanosuke, Yoshiye and Takayo Rose Utsunomiya, Slocan City; Hide Hyodo, New Denver; Mrs. Tsuruyo Oka, Kaneko Kawano, Lemon Creek; Kazuyuki Koyama, Junji Itemo, Kaslo.

OTHER ONTARIO CENTRES

OTTAWA—Takeo Sato, Monte Creek; CEDAR SPRINGS—Augustine Hidenori and Abraham Saineto Higuchi, Kelowna; CHATHAM—Yoshigoro, Kikuno and Harumi Tomotsugu, Minto Mine; SCARBORO JUNCTION—Nozomu, Yuriko, Yoshiko, Hiro and Shinnosuke Nishimura, Tashme; ST. CATHARINE—Chizuko Ando, Tashme; FOREST HILLS—Amy Yoshiko Shimizu, Tashme; FORT WILLIAM—Hisako Onizaki, Kiichi, Tsuru, Toshio and Stephen Kawamura, Slocan City; Kaneki Fukakusa, New Denver; Harry Wataru Khoshiro, Kaslo.

CLARKSON—Chiyono Tsuji, Slocan City; GRIMSBY—Yoshiko Hayashi and one minor, Slocan City; LONDON—Ayago and Shika Suzuki and two minors, Tadashi, Kiyo and Miya Obokata, Slocan City.

SUMMERVILLE—Hideo Kaiura, Vernon; Toshiko Kabira, New Denver; Ayako Kubo, Kiku, Mitsujiro and one minor, Slocan City; Haruye, Shiuji, Kazuo, Yoshio, Shoichi Fukumoto and one minor, New Denver.

ST. THOMAS—Kiyo Kathleen and Toni Rae Toda, Slocan City; NEW TORONTO—Shiro and [illegible], Slocan City; KITCHENER—Takako Nagai, [illegible], Slocan City; MIMICO—[illegible] Kikuko and Chiye [illegible], New Denver; Hiroshi Tokushi, [illegible]; ANCASTER—Tokuko Morita, Yukiko Takeshima, [illegible] Kawakatsu, Haruo Shimano, New Denver; PORT CREDIT—Hiroyuki and Kimiko [illegible], New Denver; BOW[illegible]

MANSVILLE—Aiko Aida, Emiko Sakamoto, New Denver; GERALDTON—Mrs. Chiyoko Sano and three minors, Greenwood; ELORA—Tomiko, Takiko, Naka, Isamu and Genmosuke Suzuki, Kaslo.

* * *

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Torasaburo, Sawa Nishikihama and four minors, Minto Mine; Shoji Takabushi, Bridge River; Tommy (Tammy) and Arthur Tsumura, Monte Creek; Kazuro Henry Uda, Notch Hill; Shigehiko and Fuji Okamura, New Denver; Asako Kukumura, Mrs. Sato Fukumura, Greenwood; Chiyo and Takaichi Umezaki and three minors, Kazuye and Tsukane Mayeda and three minors, Kazuko and Sachiko Okana, Noji Muraso, Kaslo.

LAC DU BONNET, Man.—Ichitaro, Tomeko Uyede and three minors, Mrs. Hisano Uyede, Brookmere.

* * *

MONTREAL, P.Q.

Kiroji Ichikawa, Hope Princeton; Mamaru Morris Tamura, Takeo Takasaki, Frank Jiro Yoshi, Coutie; Hideo Tokairin, Shimataro Izumi, Vernon; Eva Shigeko Kadokama, Taylor Lake; Yorisaburo Hiroshi, Emiko, Chizuko and Fumiko Uchida, Minto Mine; Shinichiro Fred Yano, Akira Namba, Slocan City; Yoshiko Suzuki, Suzuko Kawaguchi, Noriko Mayeda, Mutsuo Sudo, New Denver; Ippei Hamai, Kazuyasu and Rei Nishio, Bridge River; Uichi Matsubara and three minors, Greenwood; Matsuo Shimano, Hiroshi Kawaguchi, Sayono Kawaguchi and one minor, Haruo Harold Kimoto, Naoko Shimano, Haruo Herbert Tanaka, Kaslo.

ALBERTA POINTS

IRON SPRINGS—Yasuaki Kunashiro, Crows Nest; COALDALE—Masao and Goichi Gordon Nakayama, Slocan City; COLEMAN—Midori Yamamoto and one minor, New Denver; COLLEGE HEIGHTS—Matazo Ikeaga, Lemon Creek.

BLACKS HARBOR, N.B.

Hajime and Shizue [illegible] and six minors, New Denver.

OBITUARY

NAOJI [illegible]

[illegible]

The deceased was an active member of the local Parent Teacher Association. He became ill after his return from firefighting in the Nakusp district.

Interior Town Schools Settle Down To School Routine and Activities

SLOCAN CITY, B.C.—Teacher and students alike are settling down to regular class routine and the various schools in the interior housing centres are organizing students' councils, extra-curricular activities and inter-school sports.

A few of the centres have already actively engaged in sports meets.

With the departure of Miss Hide Hyodo, who left for Hamilton this summer, the supervisor's duties are taken over by Miss Terry Hidaka. Miss Kayou Ochiai is the assistant supervisor.

The principals of the various centres have been reshuffled over the previous year. No one school has its former principal.

The following were appointed as heads of the schools.

Bay Farm: Terrie Sugiura, principal; Amy Inouye, Hideko Yamashita, assistant principals.

Lemon Creek: Misao Hatanaka, principal; Suzuko Nakauchi, Tsuyuko Koyanagi, assistant principals.

Popoff: Ayako Atagi, principal; Emiko Sugiura, assistant principal.

New Denver: Mary Mizuhara, principal; Aiko Murakami, Fumi Hyeda, assistant principals.

Midway: Jean Uno, principal.

Tashme: Kayou Ochiai, principal; Mary Asazuma, Marie Kawamoto, assistant principals.

Rosebery: Fumiko Nakatsuka, principal.

Evacuees Sought to Ease Labor Shortage In OK Fruit Harvest

KELOWNA, B.C.—Soldiers from Vernon camp and evacuees in the Ashcroft district may be put to work in the harvest fields in the farm labor shortage, according to Okanagan Valley to ease an acute the Vancouver Province.

With the apple crop reaching its peak this week, H. C. S. Collett, placement officer for the Dominion-Provincial emergency farm employment, said that if 100 soldiers are obtained, the temporary shortage will be overcome. The army men will receive civilian rates of pay.

Situation at Ashcroft and Kamloops also was acute, Mr. Collett said efforts were being made at Ashcroft to secure release from the Japanese Placement Commission of evacuees from nearby camps to pick tomatoes now lying overripened in the fields.

Scores of Vancouver men and women who earlier signified they intended to come here to work have not turned up and earlier school opening has made the labor demand even more acute.

Farm Help Wanted

Family sought for garden and farm work. Location: 22 miles out of Winnipeg. Two trains daily. Housing, groceries and other necessities supplied. Electricity also provided. School and high school close by. Permanent work and home.

Apply: Gustav Slawitzki, Box 41, Arden, Man.

Tehara—Taguchi Exchange Vows

HAMILTON, Ont.—The marriage took place of Misao, eldest daughter of Mrs. Moto Taguchi and the late Mr. Makijiro Taguchi of Tashme, B.C., to Mr. Jack G. Tehara of Hamilton, Ont., on Aug. 15, in Toronto.

Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. Juhei Tanaka of North Kamloops, B.C., and Mr. and Miss Shozo Miyauchi of Toronto, Ont.

El Cee High Opens For Another Term

LEMON CREEK, B.C.—Bolstered with an additional teacher from Toronto, the El Cee High opened another term this week with the former teaching staff practically intact.

The high school, which is sponsored by the United Church, will have at its head again Miss G. Hamilton. Others on the staff are Miss H. Hurd, Mr. D. Ewing, Mr. J. Grant, Mr. K. Ebisuzaki and Mr. Frank Showler. Mr. Showler recently arrived from Toronto to join the staff.

CARD OF THANKS

Sincere thanks are extended to our many friends in Slocan and Kaslo, B.C., for courtesies and hospitality shown us during the time of our residence in those centres and also at our departure for Fort William, Ont. Thanks are also extended to friends in Lemon Creek for their kindnesses.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kinoshita
and daughter Reiko
Mrs. Y. Kawashima and Eileen

ATTENTION READERS

● Have you sent in your requests to print your holiday greetings in the special year-end issue of The New Canadian? This way you can reach all your friends across Canada. The form is provided in the Japanese section (Page 3).

● If you have any essays, articles, poems, stories, or interesting snapshots you would like to see printed, send them in now to:

The Holiday Issue Section
The New Canadian
504 Talbot Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

All articles and contributions submitted will be given our most careful consideration.

Nisei Accepted At McGill University

MONTREAL, P.Q.—George Kobayashi, second year student of Engineering, was accepted at the McGill University to continue his course this year. He completed his first year Engineering at the University of Manitoba.

This is the first report of a Nisei being accepted at the McGill University since the controversy last fall over barring all Japanese Canadians from that institution.

Enrolled at the University of New Brunswick for the fall semester is Ryo Otsuki of Montreal.

Rev. and Mrs. Akagawa Move Into Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, Man.—Rev. and Mrs. Y. Akagawa have changed their residence from Morris, Man., to 1102 Selkirk Ave. of this city.

Rev. Akagawa has been holding bi-monthly services at the Knox United Church, travelling between Morris and this city.

One Japanese Canadian Eligible To Vote in B.C. Provincial Election

From The Vancouver Province

Somewhere in Canada—nobody quite knows where—lives the only British Columbia Japanese who is eligible to vote in the provincial election, October 25.

He was one of a small group of Japanese Canadians given the franchise for serving with the Canadian Army during the last war. One by one the others sacrificed that right to vote and were dropped from the lists because they failed to use it.

But the lone eligible voter—they think his name starter with the common "K"—kept on voting. When the last provincial election in 1941 rolled around he was the sole Japanese Canadian voter.

Now he has gone from the coast. Election officials believe he is somewhere in Alberta, and they're keeping an eye out for his "absentee voter's" card.

All Japanese veterans who served with the Canadian forces in both World Wars are eligible to vote, but to date none has registered for this election.

Also eligible to vote through an amendment to the Provincial Elections Act by the last legislature are Chinese, East Indians and Hindus.

Lucky Strikes Lead 'Peg 5 Pin Loop

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Lucky Strikes edged out into the lead with a two-game margin to pace the Winnipeg Nisei Mixed Bowling League while four teams, Bombers, Dynamiters, King Pins and Five Aces, tied for second place. The Snipers were the lone occupants of the cellar.

Steady Sniper captain, Tony Fujishige, won the high singles and high aggregate honors with 252 and 662 in the men's division.

In the women's division, Shirley Ohama came out on top with a neat 199 single, 477 aggregate to win honors in both departments.

Taber Nisei Ass'n Hear Miss Bartling

By C. Adachi

TABER, Alta.—A good turnout at the Taber District Nisei Association general meeting on September 2 listened attentively to a timely speech on "Nisei's Future in Canada" presented by guest speaker Miss H. Bartling.

Of equal interest was her first hand account of the Southern Alberta Youth Council Discussion Group held at the Waterton Lake Camp late last August.

During the brief intermission, she introduced Rev. J. Sorochan, present minister of the Taber United Church. Rev. Sorochan made a brief address.

Chinese Support Nisei

(Continued from page 1)

Canadian-born Japanese at Kaslo," only big Japanese publication in the province.

None of the "so-called Canadian-Japanese citizens" had ever apologized for Pearl Harbor or for the inhumanity of their race to Allied prisoners.

ASSIMILATION ISSUE

Mr. Fletcher said assimilation of the Japanese into Canada was impossible without intermarriage. Other racial groups which had not intermarried—the Doukhobors, for instance—had not been assimilated.

Mr. McMaster begged for more than lip-service to democracy's principle of equal justice for all. He claimed that for 99 percent of the people "using the war as an excuse to persecute the Japanese in this country," their anti-Japanese sentiments antedated Pearl Harbor.

"Let us not make a mockery of justice by saying to any fellow human: 'You either voluntarily agree to go to Japan, or else—or else you can starve'."

SALE OF PROPERTY

Mr. Norman attacked the way in which the property of relocated Japanese in Canada had been sold "largely to speculators" after "officials had told the vacating Japanese their property would be kept for them until their return."

He said the basic principles of democracy had been violated by Canada's treatment of its Japanese citizens, and that the treatment had been based on "hysteria, hearsay and rumors."

Several Chinese in the audience heckled the anti-Japanese speakers.

RAYMOND WINS SUGAR CROWN SERIES

RAYMOND, Alta.—The Raymond A.C.s captured the Southern Alberta baseball league championship by taking the rubber match from the Iron Springs Y.P.A.s 14-8.

After dropping the opener by a close 4-3 score, A.C.s came back strong to take the next two games easily.

In the first inning, Raymond got off to a flying start, scoring six runs off one hit, four bases on balls and four errors. Shortstop Tom Miyashita's error on what looked like a cinch double-play was costly. Had he been able to make the play it would have retired the side with no runs.

Although Iron Springs outhit the Raymond nine, their pitching department and defence were weak. Twelve walks were issued and 12 errors were committed.

Raymond played their usual steady game behind the fine hurling of Y. Tamura who allowed eight scattered hits. A.C.'s H. Yagi was outstanding at third, coming up with two hot grounders in a row in spectacular fashion.

After the game, a presentation ceremony took place when Mr. Aoki, representing the Lethbridge Northern Mutual Benefit Association, presented the pennant to Y. Tamura, manager of the newly crowned champions.

The various teams in the league wish to take this opportunity to thank their faithful followers for the fine support they have given during the past season.

	R.	H.	E.
Iron Springs	8	8	12
Raymond A.C.	14	7	8

Batteries: K. Moriyama, Tak Hayashi and Tolo Hayashi. Y. Tamura and J. Kitaguchi.

Brother-Battery Wins Favorable Comment in Toronto Ball League

TORONTO, Ont.—Receiving favorable comment in the Toronto newspapers is the brother-battery of Tak and Koach Mitsui who play in the Juvenile Baseball League. Koach is pitching and Tak is on the receiving end. They are the brothers of Koei Mitsui, who is also well known in Nisei baseball circles.

SUGA'S CLUB CONNECTS CONTINUOUSLY AS EAGLES DRIVE FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

By C. A.

ST. JOHN, P.Q.—Kaz Suga's big bat continued to blast out hits as the Eagles tied up the semi-finals of the Starr League Championship here in a close 5-1 game to nose out St. John on September 9.

Batting in the lead-off position, Suga played a perfect game at the plate, hitting 3 for 3. In the second inning he poled a long drive over the right field fence for a homer. The other two hits were clean singles.

Koei Mitsui, who has played in two games for the Eagles, hit a sizzling line drive double along the third base line and drove in two runs at his first time at bat in the first inning. Mitsui, who will be remembered as an ex-Asahi, is playing right field and bats in sixth position.

Eagles and St. John now have a win apiece, while the Postmen have won one and lost two to Ville Emard in the other half of the Starr League finals.

* * *

In the first game of the finals in the Metropolitan League series, the Kik team lost a 4-3 decision to the Champetres at Jarry Park on September 9.

* * *

Under the caption "Western Eagle," the picture of Kaz Suga appeared in the sport page of a recent Montreal Herald. The write-up declared that he "has been patrolling the outfield for Eagles in the Atwater League with great success since joining Bill Turner's club a couple of months ago.

THE NEW CANADIAN

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